#### GOY, DIX FAVORS INCOME TAX

EVEN THOUGH IT IMPAIR VALUE OF STATE AND CITY BONDS.

In a Long Letter Governor Takes Issue With Mayor Gaynor—Says He Has Al-ways Believed in Income Tax and Is Bound Besides by Party Platform.

Gov. Dix has taken issue with Mayor Gaynor on the proposition to impose a Federal income tax. To the Mayor's letter protesting against the proposed constitutional amendment the Governor replied yesterday that it seemed to him axiomatic that the first duty of a citizen is to pay or contribute toward the cost of government according to his financial The letter in full follows:

t have delayed acknowledging receipt letter of the 5th instant because of my reluctance to differ with you on an important public question and my desire to discover if possible valid arguments which would justify a change in my original opinion and enable me to accept your view of the undesirability of the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States to lay and collect an income tax.

I have given most serious thought to the statements and arguments with you support your conclusion that the Legis-lature should refuse to ratify the proposed constitutional amendment for the reason constitutions, amendment for the reason that the wording of the amendment "gives rise to a grave question, to say the very least, whether income from State and municipal bonds could not be taxed un-

I am compelled to say that I am still et spinion that the Legislature of the State of New York should ratify the proposed

For many years the principle underlying income tax has commended itself to It seems axiomatic that the first duty of a citizen is to pay or contribute toward the cost of government according to his financial ability. The measure or amount of one's income may not be an absolutely perfect or infallible standard of ability on which to assess and collect a Federa tax, but it certainly constitutes an approxiion to a just standard, and is the only racticable and workable plan of a national as other than taxes on production and consumption, which can be devised and enforced by the Federal Government. Besides my sincere belief in the justice

needees my sincere beier in the justice and economic soundness of a Federal income tax an obligation rests peculiarly upon me to do whatever may be within my power to fully redeem the piedges of the platform on which I was elected Governor. The Rochester platform declared emphatically and thout equivocation for an income tax and for the ratification of the proposed amend-ment of the United States Constitution. Honesty and candor compel the statemen that this declaration was in favor of the ending amendment without any reserva tion due to the wording of the amendment or to the possibility that income from State and municipal bonds may be taxed. I unreservedly accepted the pledges of the platform and made them my own.

On these pledges I solicited and received the votes of my fellow citizens, so that bedes a firm belief in the economic soundnes of an income tax and my approval when a candidate of the pending constitutiona amendment without the suggestion of change in its wording or its scope, there obligation of a pledge to the people the State to do all I honorably can to bring shout the ratification of the proposed con-stitutional amendment by the Legislature

at the present session.

I cannot agree with those who maintain that the proposed constitutional amendment should be defeated because of the possibility that it empowers the national Governmen to tax the income of State and municipal bonds. This interpretation is doubted b many authorities, but even if it were valid

Assuming that the amendment will be ratified by the necessary three-fourths of the States and thereby become an integra part of the United States Constitution, the income tax it authorizes can be imposed only by the vote of Congress. The States are fully represented in both houses of Conress, and in the Senate equal representation

nd vote is given each State. How then can a Federal income tax be imposed which would be oppressive in its effect on State and municipal bonds without the consent of a majority of the States? Is it possible that the States through their representatives in Congress would vote an hist and destructive tax upon their own

Assuming that the broadest possible in terpretation were given the amendment by Congress and that the tax should be levied and collected on State and municipal bonds would the burden be oppressive and the effect injurious upon the credit and bonds of the States and municipalities? The tax would be levied on the income derived from the bonds, not on their face value or their

The Federal income tax of 1904 provided for a tax of 2 per cent. On this basis the Federal tax would be \$2 on each \$100 of income received from the bonds. The owner of \$100,000 4 per cent. State or municipal bonds would receive an income of 4,000, on which his tax toward the suppor an amount so small as to make the income

the price of the bonds.

If the exemption of State or municipal bonds from a Federal income tax was financially important and gave to State vantage when compared with private and corporate securities, what would be the effect on other forms of investments, say, in real estate, commercial and financial enterprises, railroad development and pro-ductive industries? Would there not be a transfer of capital to the favored securities that would inflict loss upon owners of other securities and property and seriously handi-

The exemption of income from State and municipal bonds from a tax imposed upon acomes from real property, from industrial enterprises and from private and corporate ecurities might easily create a grievance that would merit attention and require a emedy. In modern States where the in-tome tax is a settled and vital factor in the Eatlonal fiscal system, incomes from Gov-ernment securities are subject to tax. I am urging these statements only to

make it plain why personally I cannot ac-cept the suggestion of the possible taxation of income from State and municipal bonds proposed constitutional amendment by the

ortunately the income tax is not a partisan or political question. The amend-ment in its present form originated with a Republican President and received almost unanimous approval from Democrats and

Republicans in Congress. on incomes should be authorized by the Constitution of the United States, I am for the tax are matters to be determined by the lational Congress. I believe with Seligman that "no patriot can afford to object to conferring upon the United States a power which until recently it was always supposed to possess and without which its osperity-nay, even its very existencethis result, and its adoption ought not to erroneous interpretation and conjure dangers which a more careful and ecoexistent. The pending constitutional amendment is not only legally defensible d politically innocuous but it is above all

economically sound. It is therefore from The majority party in the State Legisla-



DELICIOUS DINNER À LA CARTE, OR IF DESIRED. AT FIXED PRICE \$1.25

Federal Constitution. On this pledge the people voted last fall. I am bound to ac-cept the verdict rendered at the polls and must endeavor in every honorable way to bring about the speedy ratification of the

FLYNN GOES HUNTING CROOKS. Twelve Out of Fifteen in One Saloon in Rogues Gallery.

Second Deputy Police Commissioner Flynn started in last night on what he says is going to be a cleanup of the crooks of every kind at present in town.

The beginning was made in a saloon at 308 West Forty-second street, known as is due to complications arising out of the the Milton Cafe, and run by Joseph Sellers. Complaints about this place have been coming in to Flynn to the effect that the saloon was a meeting place for various kinds of crooks. Flynn warned Sellers, the proprietor, to clean up his resort. The first warning was given a week ago. and was followed in a day or two by a second. Neither had any effect, so far as Flynn could find out.

Last night Commissioner Flynn, with Lieuts. Clarke, Peabody and McMullin and twelve detectives, dropped in on the Milton Café. They had requisitioned two patrol wagons from the neighboring West Thirty-seventh street and West Forty-seventh street police stations. They went into the saloon by the regular doors and corralled everybody in the place. Sellers was not there. A number of women in the back room were allowed to go. The bartender also was left undisturbed. The rest, fifteen men in all, including three who came in while the raid was on, were taken to Police Headquar-

A hasty looking over identified twelve out of the fifteen as ex-convicts. Each of the twelve is represented in the rogues' gallery and all are known as professional

One of the prisoners, "Kid" Morgan, known on police records as a pickpocket, and a dapper looking chap, wanted to know who the man was who had led the raiders. He was told it was the Second Deputy Police Commissioner

"I am honored," he said. "I have been picked up by about everything between the two oceans, but this is the first time I ever was picked up by a Com-

The arrests were made on a warrant issued by Chief Magistrate McAdoo and the prisoners were charged with being disorderly persons. They were taken to the night court.

DEMOCRAT CHANGES HIS VOTE.

to Vote for Popular Election of Senators. WASHINGTON, April 14.—Representative McDermott of Illinois, the lone Democrat who voted last evening against the Rucker resolution providing for the election of Senators by a direct vote of the people, got up on the floor of the House this morning and changed his vote in favor of the

rig and changes of the resolution."

"I intended to vote for the resolution." said Mr. McDermott, "and I think I did, but there was a great deal of confusion."

No one objected to Mr. McDermott's

### Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, April 14.-The tender ship Louisiana at Hampton Roads, the battleships Georgia. Nebraska, Rhode Island and Virginia at Boston, the battleships Kansas and the destroyers Smith, Flusser, Lamson and Preston at Norfolk, the gunboat Princeton at San Pedro, the gunboat Vicksburg at San Diego, the destroyers Terry and McCall at Solomon Islands and the repair ship Panther at Tangier Sound.

The supply ship Culgoa has said.

Tangier Sound.
The supply ship Culgoa has sailed from Hampton Roads for New York yard and the cruisers Saratoga, Albany and New Orleans from Manila for Hongkeng.

Memorial Windows in Hamilton College Chapel.

UTICA. April 14.-Two costly stained glass windows have been placed in the Hamilton College chapel, one in memory of Anson Judd Upson, '43, who was a professor of elecution and oratory in the college from 1845 to 1870 and who died in to Henry Darling, who was president of the college from 1881 to the time of his death in 1891. This window was given by the class of 1885.

East Side Barbers to Get \$1 a Day for Striking.

J. Z. Shapessy of St. Louis, general organizer of the Journeymen Barbers International Union, who came here to take charge of a strike of the barbers on the East Side which is to take place on May 1, said yesterday that the inter-national union has arranged to pay a strike benefit of \$7 a week to each striker

April 15 .- The storm area was central in Canada yesterday, with a trough of depression swinging southward over the lake regions, forcing into an area of high pressure over the Atlantic States: rain was falling generally over all the States of the Ohio and Tennessee valleys, the lake regions, and in all the Atlantic States from Maine to line; west of the Mississippi the weather was fair. High winds prevailed over the lakes and on the New England coast. The temperature was lower and ranged close to freezing point in the Northwest and thence southeast to Kansas. In the Atlantic States and lake regions it was warmer.
In this city the day was cloudy and rainy;
wind, fresh to brisk southerly; warmer: average

table: 1911, 1910 1911, 1910 1911, 1911, 1911, 1911, 1911, 1910, 1911, 1

WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO For eastern New York, cooler and generally fair

to-day: increasing cloudiness to-morrow; moderate southwest to nest winds, becoming variable.

For New England, fair to-day, except showers

For eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey unsettled and cooler to-day; unsettled and proba-bly showers to-morrow; light to moderate westerly winds, becoming easterly to-morrow.

For the District of Columbia and Maryland. unsettled and cooler to-day; unsettled and proba-

AMBASSADOR HILL RESIGNS

THE PRESIDENT ACCEPTS THE RESIGNATION WITH REGRET.

The Ambassador Will Remain at His Pos in Berlin Until July 1-No Intimation Given in His or the President's Letter as to the Reason for His Resignation.

WASHINGTON, April 14 .- Dr. David J Hill, Ambassador to Germany and forme Assistant Secretary of State, has resigned from the diplomatic service to take effect on July 1. Dr. Hill's resignation was announced to-day at the White House. No reason was given for his retirement from the diplomatic service and his withdrawal

was a surprise to his friends in official life. Dr. Hill has been Ambassador at Berlin since April 2, 1908, when he succeeded Charlemagne Tower. He was Assistant Secretary of State from October 25, 1898, until January 7, 1903, when he was ap-pointed Minister to Switzerland. He served as Minister to the Netherlands from March 15, 1905, until he was transferred to Berlin on April 2, 1908. He is a

resident of Rochester, N. Y. There are several features of Dr. Hill's resignation which seem to indicate that his retirement from the diplomatic service potash dispute between the United States and Germany for the last six months. It was denied at the White House, however, that the resignation was the result of friction between Dr. Hill and Secretary Knox. last year Dr. Hill was assured by President Taft that he would be allowed to remain in Berlin until the end of the present Administration, and acting on these assurances he leased a new home there.

Several weeks ago it was announced by been summoned to Washington to discuss the potash question. The belief here is that there were several phases of the question which were not handled by Dr. Hill to the entire satisfaction of the State Department. His successor has not been chosen. Here is Dr. Hill's letter of resig-

o remind you that at the beginning of your erm of office as President I expressed to the Secretary of State my readiness to terminate my mission as Ambassador to Germany. It was your pleasure soon afterward to comnunicate to me in person your wish that I should continue at that post and I was very happy, especially in view of the short time your confidence.

The half of your Administration having already passed, it appears to me fitting that I should express to you my grateful appreciation of the consideration you have shown me and that I should at this time place my resignation in your hands to take effect July i next, which I now do in order that if you desire to do so you may be able to make an-

other appointment to that post.

It has been a great pleasure to me to serve my country in this honorable and highly responsible office, which I have endeavored o fill to the best of my ability. Please to accept, dear Mr. President, the assurance of my great esteem and loyal

sentiments. Your obedient servant, The President's reply was as follows:

My DEAR AMBASSADOR: In acknowledging your letter of the 12th inst. it is with great reluctance that I accept your resigna-tion and relieve you of a mission which you have discharged in a manner I so highly apembassy and as to your relations to the Government to which you are accredited.

to retain your post until the 1st of next July, and I remain, my dear Mr. Hill, with renewed expressions of appreciation and with every good wish, very sincerely yours,

There are several interesting features to these letters. First of all, Dr. Hill assigns no reason for his retirement from the diplomatic service, as is usually done when a resignation is entirely volun-tary. Furthermore, the resignation as expressed in his letter is not final but unconditional. He qualified it in such a

A series of conferences was held in Berlini last September between representatives of the American fertilizer manufacturing concerns and the German potash syndicate for the purpose of reaching an adjustment of the dispute. These conferences were unsuccessful and the negotiations were transferred to Washington. The American holders of contracts for supplies of potash appealed. ington. The American holders of con-tracts for supplies of potash appealed to Secretary knox for diplomatic support in their fight against the tax imposed by the German Government, which they contended had the effect of invalidating

contended had the effect of invalidating their contracts.

Acting under information received from Dr. Hill, Secretary Knox asked the German Government to agree to a diplomatic discussion of the question. After several exchanges of diplomatic notes, Secretary Knox yielded to the contention of the German Government that the question should be settled by direct negotiations between the American fertilizer interests and the representatives of the German potash syndicate. Several weeks ago Mr. Knox asked the German Government to agree to discontinue further diplomatic consideration of the question. It is understood to be the intention of the parties to the controversy to hold further, conferences in an effort to reach a direct settlement.

As far as the merits of the controversy are concerned no progress has been made toward a settlement and the controversy is in practically the same situation as it was last September, when an unsuccessful effort to adjust the difficulty was made in Barlin.

in Berlin.
At that time it was said an agreement At that time it was said an agreement would probably have been reached had it not been for the bad feeling and bitterness which developed during the discussions of the question. It was denied at the State Department and at the White House that Dr. Hill's retirement was due to this question. It was said that his resignation was made for purely personal reasons. It is a fact, however, that Dr. Hill was summoned to this country to discuss the potash controversy. The impression prevails here that while no serious friction developed between Dr. Hill and the officers of the State Department he realized that his post would not be as congenial as it formerly was.

GERMANY WAS UNFRIENDLY.

Kaiser's Initial Objection to Dr. Hill's Appointment Never Fully Overcome.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
BERLIN, April 14.—The resignation of Ambassador Hill has created no surprise in diplomatic circles. Rumors that the German Government was unfriendly toward Dr. Hill have been current for some weeks, although there has been no reason ascribed for the change of feeling.

The relations of the Ambassador with

the Kaiser have always been correct, but never intimate. The latter fact has been generally attributed to the Kaiser's objection to the appointment of Dr. Hill as Ambassador in 1908. It is remarked that the Kaiser never visited Dr. Hill although he dined annually with Charlemagne Tower, his predecessor. Ambassador Hill's tact and dignity have never been questioned, and histenure of the ambassadorship is regarded here as a professional and social success. the Kaiser have always been correct.

Lawyer Says Some East Side Ones Are

Petitions in mandamus proceedings were served yesterday on Mayor Gaynor and Francis V. O. Oliver, Jr., chief of the bureau of licenses, looking to the removal of stands on the East Side streets which are set forth as obstructing traffic. The petitioner is Samuel Hoffman, a lawyer

f 820 Broadway. Hoffman says that the city license stands to occupy a space 6 feet long and 4 feet wide, but that many on the East Side have been extended to a length of twenty feet. He says that in some case families live in the stands, virtually make ing tenement houses on city property.

You can't walk through the East Side if you are pushing a baby carriage without being driven into the street, he declares, and he lays the trouble chiefly to the trespassing stand owners. He thinks there are about 1,500 stands built in de-

fiance of the law. The petition is returnable in the preme Court on April 21.

HALF VICTORY FOR STOLYPIN.

or the Empire passed a vote to-day censuring Premier Stolypin, after hearing equity is \$170,000. his defence of the recent suspension of Parliament and the arbitrary decree by the Czar of the law establishing Zemetvos n the southwestern provinces.

Every seat in the Council was occupied overflowing when the Premier arose to he was released on ball he would go back answer the interpellations. He spoke for forty minutes, justifying his action by the State Department that Dr. Hill had legal arguments and by pleas of neces-

he Council the question cannot be sub mitted for the Czar's decision.

GOODS FROM NEW YORK BURNED Were Awaiting Transshipment in French

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN BORDEAUX, April 14.- Two sheds of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, the French steamship line, were destroyed by fre here to-night.

Freight from the steamship Florida rom New York, for reshipment by the steamship Montreal to Hayti was burned The total loss by the fire is about \$350,000

BOY'S BODY FOUND IN SWAMP. Engulfed by Quagmire Near Rome-

Parents Thought Kidnappers Had Him. The body of four-year-old Tony Romano, who disappeared from his home 527 Monroe street, Hoboken, on Wednes day, was found yesterday imbedded in quagmire at the foot of Sixth street, a

quagmire at the foot of Sixth street, a short distance from his home.

Michael Romano and his wife believed that their son had been stolen and many of their neighbors in the Italian colony had searched the tenement house district for clues to the kidnappers. The police had taken part in the two days hunt, but no trace of the missing boy was found until 11 o'clock yesterday morning, when Anthony Tusori, 15 years old, of 529 Madison street picked up Tony's cap on the edge of the swamp lands about ten feet from the sidealk in Sixth street.

Tusori's feet started to sink in what he Tusori's feet started to sink in what he had believed to be solid ground and he suspected that the missing boy had been buried alive in the swamp. He made soundings with a stick in the quagmire and soon located the body.

"THE FALL OF BABYLON." Lawsuit Over the Painting Follows the

Fall of the Cafe de l'Opera. "The Fall of Babylon," a painting aleged to be worth \$50,000, which was one agreed to share any loss, they s of the attractions of the defunct Café de the gunboat Paducah at Cristobal, the accept or decline it. In accepting Dr. l'Opéra, was the subject of two motions tug Patapaco at Portsmouth, the battlebefore Supreme Court Justice Blanchard vesterday. The painting, which is 30 by 23 feet and weighs about 1,500 pounds mounted, was left with the restaurant company by George Carmer, the owner, to secure a loan of \$5,000. The restaurant

to secure a loan of \$5,000. The restaurant company had an option to buy the painting, but if it was not purchased Carmer was to repay the loan.

A. H. Meyer, assignee of the restaurant company, is now suing Carmer to recover \$5,602, which includes the loan, \$546 insurance money and \$56 for a watchman to guard the painting. The complaint asks that the painting be sold and the amount of the plaintiff's lien deducted. Carmer, who says he has sold the painting to James H. Wells, has filed a counter claim of \$25,000 for damage to the painting. He says it is the work of George Rochegrosse, "a great French artist," and is worth fully \$50,000. He says that while the plaintiff was mounting it large holes

is worth fully \$50,000. He says that while the plaintiff was mounting it large holes were torn in the canvas, a corner was turned under, notches were cut in it and it was so built around that it cannot be taken down without great difficulty.

F. R. Ryan, counsel for the plaintiff, said that Carmer had had the painting for thirty years and that he admitted it had been a "white elephant" on his hands because of its size. The court granted the plaintiff's motion for a bill of particulars of the damage to the painting and denied the defendant's motion for a jury trial of the case. jury trial of the case.

Henry Brunner in the Legion.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. PARIS, April 14.-Henry Brunner, the merican manager of the Franco-Ameri can Bank, has been appointed a Knight

Alfonso Spares 14 Lives.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
MADRID, April 14.—King Alfonso after the ceremony of the adoration of the cross to-day pardoned fourteen prisoners who had been condemned to death

Meeting to Draft Stringent Fire Law The Central Federated Union has called general convention for next Wednesday ight, at the headquarters of the Womens Union League, 45 East Twenty-sixth street.
The object is to draft a proposed stringent fire law. All unions and civic bodies in the city are requested to send delegates.

Army and Navy Orders.

Washington, April 14.—These army orders were issued to day.
Capt. Frederlok Goedecke, from Fifteenth to Seventeenth infantry.
Col. Frederlok W. Sibley, cavairy, from Department of the Colorado to Manila.
First Lieut. Walter O. Bowman, Second Infantry, to Walter Reed General Hospital, District of Columbia.
Major Siduey S. Jordan, Coast Artillery, to Fort Totten, New York.

TO COURT OVER STREET STANDS. O'REILLY RELEASED ON BAIL

GIVES HIMSELF UP-GEORGE CONSIDINE ON HIS BOND.

More Light on the Two Men Who Figure

in the Return of the Bancroft Securities-Abraham Levy Says O'Bellly Is Bick-No Trace of Missing Stock Daniel O'Rellly, the ex-Assistant District ttorney who was indicted as a receiver of \$65,000 worth of the securities stolen

from Aaron Bancroft last month, went to the District Attorney's office yesterday with his counsel, Abraham Levy, and gave He spent the morning with Assistant District Attorney Buckner and Lieut. Rayens of the District Attorney's detective bureau. Both Deputy Police Commissioner Flynn and Inspector Russell of the detective bureau came down to talk over

the case with Mr. Buckner. Yesterday being Good Friday the courts were not in session. Early in the afternoon O'Reilly and his counsel appeared before Judge Rosalsky, sitting in Cham-bers. Mr. Levy asked that he have until Not by a Big Enough Vote.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

St. Petersburg, April 14.—The Council of the Empire passed a vote to-day censuring Premier Stolynin after the council of the Empire passed a vote to-day censuring Premier Stolynin after the council of the Empire passed a vote to-day censuring Premier Stolynin after the council of the Empire passed a vote to-day censuring Premier Stolynin after the council of th

Mr. Levy said that he had no idea as yet on what theory the indictment was drawn against his client and that he would have to consider the case before making any statement. Mr. O'Reilly, he and the public galleries were filled to said, was a sick man and just as soon as

A little more was learned yesterday of the two men whom the police credit legal arguments and by pleas of necessity.

The Council heard him in silence and an eager debate followed. Afterward a resolution declaring that Stolypin's explanation was unsatisfactory was adopted by a vote of 99 to 53. As the majority did not represent two-thirds of the Council the question cannot be sub-

and. With the usual commutation for good behavior he was released only a few weeks ago.

The second man the police did not place so easily, as they knew him under the name of Charlie Ross. When they learned that he travelled as Charlie Murphy, alias Ross, they found his ploture quickly. Both of these men, the police say, roomed with Frank Plass, who is also charged with receiving the stolen stocks, at 141 West 141st street. Inspector Russell is confident that he will be able to put his hands on all who were concerned in the case before long.

It was learned yesterday that even before any overtures had been made toward restoring the stolen securities Mr. Bancroft had been on the point of offering a reward of \$6,000 for their return. That sum was the cost of the indemnity bond which he would have to obtain to secure duplicates. As he would have had to wait for a year before receiving the duplicates it was thought best to offer the reward.

The police as yet have no trace of the missing \$20,000 worth of stock.

ACCUSE PARSONS IN SUIT.

Plaintiffs Say the Landscape Architect

Misled Them. Samuel Parsons, landscape architec of the Department of Parks, is defendant in a suit for \$18,000 damages brought by Charles A. Grant and Samuel Miers on the ground that he advised them to buy certain property under representations that the city would surely buy it for a park. Mr. Parsons has put in a general denial and he asked Supreme Court Justice Blanchard yesterday to vacate an order for his examination before trial. The court denied the motion.

The plaintiffs say that in 1906 Parson represented to them that the city had already arranged to take title to a tract of six acres along Fresh Meadow road Flushing, and advised them to buy it for \$20,000. They say Parsons told them that the city would surely pay more than \$20,000 for the property, and he was to get half of the profit of the deal. He also

Grant and Miers say that they wanted to investigate before they bought, but that Parsons told them it was not necessary because he had absolute knowledge that the city would buy the proper He also told them to entrust the details of taking title to William B. Parsons, who, they say, is a relative of the defendant.

they say, is a relative of the defendant.

The plaintiffs say they finally got the property for \$18,000 and have had it ever since. The city won't take it and they have been unable to sell it, they say. They believe that Mr. Parsons was interested in the ownership of the property before they bought it and that he benefited by the sale.

Mr. Parsons made a statement last night in which he said that some five or six years ago William J. Van Valkenburg, for twenty-five years an employee of the Department of Parks, came to him and said that he had two friends who were anxious to invest some money and wanted

said that he had two friends who were anxious to invest some money and wanted to know if it were true that the city was going to buy land for a park at Kissena, Flushing. Mr. Parsons said that he told Van Valkenburg that he himself had nothing to do with the selection of land for parks, but that he understood that it was likely that the city would establish a park in the neighborhood named. He thought the purchase of property in the vicinity was a safe investment.

a park in the neighborhood named. He thought the purchase of property in the vicinity was a safe investment.

Van Valkenburg, Mr. Parsons says. returned and asked about the exact localities in which Mr. Parsons would recommend purchases. Mr. Parsons says he told Van Vankelburg that he did not know the region, but had a cousin, William B. Parsons, who was a lawyer and real estate man, and knew the region, and gave Van Valkenburg a card to his cousin. Later Miers and Grant, he understood, bought five or six acree for \$18,000. Mr. Parsons said that he received no money out of the transaction and was to receive none. He had acted merely in the way of giving advice to a friend who had asked it.

Mr. Parsons says he is told that the property is worth now the amount paid for it.

SAYS NEGROES ATTACKED HER. Woman Identifies Croton Suspects as Her Assallants.

WRITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 14.-The wo negroes, Thomas Knight and Timothy woman as the two who attached her

Lake on the day of the shooting

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MARNE REGION HELD DOWN BY MASS OF TROOPS.

Manufacturers, Victims of the Rioters, Will Not Restore Their Works—Dam- House by many leading citizens, includages Hard to Collect-Widespread ing both Democrats and Republicans. Desciation-Aviators to Spot Mobs.

PARIS, April 14.-A conservative estimate of the damage done by the rioters Indiana plan. in the Department of the Marne is \$5 .in principle upon the communes, which are legally responsible for destruction committed by mobs. But as the law ex-

n hand. The presence of a large body or troops has had a quieting effect on the rioters and shows that if the Government had taken strong measures at the start the vine dressers would not have had such

free action. M. Briand, the former Premier, avoided trouble of this sort last January by filling the district with troops at the first wign of trouble. Three more of the ringleaders the construction at Fore River and Camof the disturbances were arrested at dawn den of two battleships of the Dreadnought

Two military aeroplanes arrived at

or marches of the vine dressers.

Many of the manufacturers whose place of business and homes were wrecked Green, arrested in New York last night or devastated declare they will not rebuild. on suspicion of having taken part in the M. Ayala of the firm of Ayala & Vancaste killing of Charles H. Conklin, station has asked the sub-prefect of Epernay agent at Croton Lake, N. Y., last Satur- to protect him amd his house at Olry day, were identified to-day by a Valhalla as many threats have been made against him. M. Ayala says he intends to quit several weeks ago.

They were also seen around Croton to live in safety. He will leave the ruins to live in safety.

Capt. Frederick Goedecke, from Fifteenth to Seventeenth Infantry.

Seventeenth Infantry.

Seventeenth Infantry.

Seventeenth Infantry.

Sherierick W. Shley, cavalry, from Departmost frederick W. Shley, cavalry, from Departmost of the Colorado to Mania

First Lieut. Walter O. Bowman, Second Infantry, to Walter Med General Hospital, District
of Columbia.

Major Siduey S. Jordan, Toast Artillery, to Fort
Totten, New York.

These navy orders were issued:
Lieut. T. R. Kurtz, from torpedo station, New
port, to the Castine and aid to commander of
Atlantic torpedo fieet.

Lieut. C. E. Wood, from the Virginla to home
and wait orders.

Ensign H. B. Medeary, from the Davis to the
Farragit.

Ensign H. G. Donald, from the Fox to the
Parragit.

Ensign H. G. Donald, from the Fox to the
Midshipman H. T. Smith, from the West Virstrials to the West Virginla.

Naval Constructor R. M. Row, York, Saval Constructor G. H. Rock, from Boston
yard to Washington as member of Board of
Inspection and Survey, Washington,
Naval Constructor G. H. Rock, from Boston
yard to Washington as member of Board of
Inspection and Survey, Washington,
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Inspection and Survey, Washington,
Naval Constructor G. H. Rock, from Boston
yard to Washington as member of Board of
Inspection and Survey, Washington,
Nore than a dozen holdupe occurred
in the northern part of Westchester
county previous to the shooting of Agent

The six negroes taken into custody by
the detectives that all of the prisoners
survey of the Agenta
A suit over the sale of an aeroplane by
Wilbur R. Kimball to Inglis M. Uppercu
was before the Appellate Term of the
Survey of Westchester county,
who have been trying to run down the
they have been trying to run down the
been travelling along the Catakill Aqueto H. Constructor G. H. Rock, from Boston
yard to Washington as member of Board of
Inspection and Survey. Washington
on the davor the New York of ty waterabed robbing workmen for a long time.

More th

\$5,000,000 LOSS IN WINE RIOTS WILSON DRAWS IN INDIANA. Bryan Perturbed Over the Miscarriage of

His Linen. Indianapolis, April 14.-Gov. Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey was the centre of attraction again to-day and was visited at the office of Gov. Marshall at the State

The visitor eschewed politics, but discussed matters in conne government and especially State chari-ties, and seemed greatly interested in the

He and Gov. Marshall and a number of 000.000. Liability for the damages falls Democrats went to the Union Station to

are legally responsible for destruction committed by mobs. But as the law exempts them from liability if they are able to prevent such outrages, it is seldom possible to obtain compensation. Rioters to the number of fifty had been arrested this evening.

EPERNAY, April 14.—The situation in the champague district was greatly improved to-day and it is believed that the Government now has the situation well Government now has the situation well to hand. The presence of a large body in hand. The presence of a large body

ARGENTINE ADMIRAL HERE To Boss the Construction of the 26,000 Ton Battleships.

Rear Admiral Onifre Betbeder of the Argentine navy, once the Minister of Marine of his country, arrived yesterday by the Cunarder Lusitania to overlook type, each of 26,000 tons. The Admiral brings with him his wife and five chil-

Epernay in the Marne Department to-day from the aviation camp at Chalons, which is not far distant. They met with accidents on their arrival, however, and both were more or less damaged. The pilot of one of the machines did not see a ditch in a meadow where he proposed to land and the aeroplane was wrecked when it plunged into the hole.

The pilot of the second machine avoided this ditch, but collided with a wire fence which was invisible to the occupants of the aeroplane. The officers in both machines escaped injury. A third aeroplane will arrive to-morrow. The machines with him his wife and five chill-dren, and as it is likely that he may be here more than half a year he will send the youngsters, including the twins, harco and Jorge, to school to secure the rudiments of English as spoken in America.

The Admiral believes that the American language is going to be in demand after the completion of the Panama Canal in most of the South American republics. He has been in Europe looking at the shipbuilding yards of all peoples except to produce the rudiments of English as spoken in most of the South American republics. He has been in Europe looking at the shipbuilding yards of all peoples except to produce the rudiments of the Jorge and Jorge, to school to secure the rudiments of English as spoken in most of the South American republics. He has been in Europe looking at the shipbuilding yards of all peoples except to produce the rudiments of English as spoken in Marco and Jorge, to school to secure the rudiments of English as spoken in America.

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